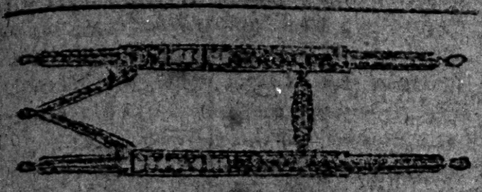
Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

VOL VIII. MONDAY, JUNE 6, 1808. [No. 2191.

Sales at Vendue.

On every Tuesday and Friday,
WILL BE SOLD
At the Vendue Store, corner of Prince and Water streets.
A Variety of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.
Particulars of which will be expressed in the bills of the day——All kinds of goods which are on limitation and the prices of which are established, can at any time be viewed and purchased at the lowest limitation as prices.

P. G. Marsteller, v. m.



HORWELL'S
Celebrated Patent Suspenders,

FOR ease, elegance, strength, &c. far exceeds any in use. To be had wholesale and retail, at the manufactory, lower end of Prince-street, Alexandria.

Who esale purchasers may be supplied on advantageous terms.

Richard Horwell.

March 25 d6m

For BOSTON or SALEM.

The Strong New Schooner
NEPTUNE;
126 Tons burthen—For freight or passage
Apply to
Lewis Deblois,

May 6. d,

NOTICE.

THE Co-partnership of Catlett and Fisk, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

Chs. I. Catlett,
Martin Fisk.

The business in future will be transacted by

CHS. I. CATLETT

April 1. d

JAMES SANDERSON,
Offers for sale very low,

25 hogsheads Muscovado Sugar,
70 bags green Coffee
15 hogsheads well flavored Rum
pipes Cogniac Brandy
12 quarter casks Sherry Wine
12 bales Tennessee Cotton
And as usual
A general assortment of the best Wines Spirituous Liquors, Teas and Groceries.

To the Public.

ALL PERSONS having claims against the estate of the late JUDGE JONES, are requested to make them known to me, that they may be adjusted, and satisfactory arrangements made for their discharge. Those who are indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment of the sums which they owe.

The Household Furniture and Books of the deceased, will be sold. at his late residence in this county, on FRIDAY, the 10th of June next. Eight months credit will be allowed to the purchasers for all sums exceeding five dollars, on their giving bond with approved security, to bear interest from the date if not punctually paid; and any just claim will be received in discount.

All communications to me on this subject, will be addressed to *Richmond*; or to *ISRAEL LACEY*, Esquire, of this county.

James Monroe,
Executor of *Joseph Jones*, sen. deceased.
Loudoun County, May 10—13. dt10thJe

JUST RECEIVED
FOR SALE BY
R. GRAY,

Esparelles' Letters from England
Little's and Moore's Poems
Lady's Cabinet
Salmagundi, 2 vols. bound
Military and Political Hints
And the following New Plays;
Adrian and Orilla
Town and Country
The Trust
He Wou'd if He Cou'd
Time's a Telltale.

CLOVER HAY—*For Sale.*

A FEW loads of excellent CLOVER HAY may be had at Cameron—if sent for and taken from the field.

May 26. 12

☞ *GREAT BARGAIN.*

THAT beautiful and elegant ESTATE leased to the Mr Wises, is still for sale, well known by the name of "*Abingdon*," where the mansion house stands, directly opposite the Capitol, lying on the Potomac river, containing four hundred and twenty two acres—the road from the contemplated bridge passes nearly through the centre of the estate—it may be purchased for cash or on a long credit, by paying a small part in hand—also about fifty acres adjoining, part of the same tract, leased to William Frazer, will be sold on the same terms. A good and indisputable title will be made for both. The title papers may be seen by application to the subscriber or *Robert I. Taylor*, Esquire, by whom every necessary information will be given.

If not sold by Friday the 20th of May, at private sale, it will on that day be sold to the highest bidder, before the coffee-house door, at twelve o'clock, at which time the terms of sale will be made known.

B. Dade.

May 2. d

☞ The sale of the above property is necessarily postponed in consequence of the absence of *Robert I Taylor*, esq. until Monday the sixth day of June whent it will positively take place as above, unless sold at private sale before.

B. DADE.

May 19.

FOR SALE, BY
LEWIS DEBLOIS

At his Store, near Col. Ramsay's wharf,
French Brandy, in pipes
Catalonia Wine, in half pipes and quarter casks
New-England Rum, in hogsheads and barrels
Molasses, in hogsheads
Cod-Fish, in boxes
Cider, Potatoes, Beets, and Winter Pears, in barrels
Cheese
Cider Vinegar, in hogsheads and pipes

BRYAN HAMPSON
HAS FOR SALE.

10	pipes old port	WINES.
5	do. Madeira	
30	quarter casks Lisbon	
12	do. particular Teneriffe	
15	do. Malaga	
15	pipes old cognac brandy	
5	do. 4th proof Holland Gin	
5	hhds. 3d proof Antigua rum	
1	do. first quality molasses	
6	do. green copperas	
2	do. alum	
20	do. brown sugar	
20	bags pimento	
15	do. pepper	
10	chests young hyson	TEAS.
10	do hyson skin	
5	do. imperial	
100	bags green coffee	
150	kegs madder	
50	do. ground ginger	
30	do. raisins	
1200	lbs. bacon, well cured	
5	kegs salt petre	

A quantity of fine and ground alum salt.

At all times he has the first quality flour for family use on hand—with a number of other articles—all of which he will sell low on his former terms.

Public Sale.

BY order of the Orphans's Court of Charles county, will be offered at public sale, on FRIDAY, the 24th day of June next, if fair; if not, the next fair day, at the residence of the subscriber—Part of the Personal Estate of *Robert Alexander*, late of Fairfax county state of Virginia, deceased—consisting of *NEGROES*.

☞ All persons having claims against said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, on or before the first day of December next; they may otherwise be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 31st day of May, 1808.

Benjamin I. Fendall.

Maryland, Charles County,
Pomonky. d3w*

A Brick House for Sale.

THE Brick House occupied by Mrs. *Nicholls*, on the north side of Prince-street, between Fairfax and Water-streets, is offered for sale on a liberal credit. For particulars apply to

John C. Vowell.

January 12. 6m

Public Sale.

WILL be sold, to the highest bidder, on the 8th day of next month, a HOUSE and LOT on Union-street, adjoining the property of Mrs. Myers. The Lot 16 feet 9 and quarter inches front, by 70 feet deep to an alley; subject to a ground rent of 16/ 15s 5d.—The House is one and a half stories high, with two rooms on each floor and in good repair.

Jacob Leap.

May 30. ts

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS *REWARD.*

RAN AWAY on the evening of the 7th inst. a Bright Mulatto Man named
BOB,

Who calls himself ROBERT THO[illegible]

About 5 feet 10 inches high, 24 or 25 years of age, has large black eye brows, large full eyes, not very dark and is a stout well made handsome fellow. His hair is thick, but not quite straight, and he wears it nicely trimmed, combed and ridged on the top. His beard appears very black if suffered to grow for a day or two, but he usually shaves it very closely. He has recently received an injury on the fore finger of the left hand, and has it bound up, and may probably lose the first joint of it. He speaks deliberately, and is more correct in conversation than persons of his color usually are. He walks slowly, is a very good waiter, & delights particularly in attending to horses. He has a variety of cloaths, and took with him one dark green broadcloth coat and pantaloons with yellow buttons, one cloth coat and pantaloons nearly of the same color, but the cloth of inferior quality, with white metal buttons, one blue cloth coat much worn, one old brown surtout coat with covered buttons, a good hat, and a pair of black top boots. The rest of his apparel I am not able particularly to describe. He is fond of wearing boots, and pays great attention to his dress.

As he can read and write very well, he may probably produce a forged authority for him to pass, or procure the certificate of some one of the negroes, who, a few years ago. petitioned by the name of Thomas and obtained his freedom in Maryland. If taken out of the state of Maryland and district of Columbia and secured in any jail, so that I get him again, the above reward will be given, or forty dollars if taken and secured within the state or district; all reasonable expences also be paid if he should be delivered in the city of Washington, or to Dr. R. Duckett, in Prince Gerge's county, Md. He is well acquainted in Annapolis, Balt. Geo. Town, and the city of Washingt[illegible]

Allen B. Ducke

Washington City, May 13—14.

PUBLIC SALE.

PURSUANT to a deed of trust bearing the 7th day of February, 1807, and recorded, from Samuel Craig, late of the [illegible] of Alexandsia, deceased, to the subscribers for the purpose of satisfying certain debts due from the said Craig to the banks of Alexandria and Washington, will be sold on the premises to the highest bidder, at public auction, at 12 o'clock, on the 30th day of June next:

That handsome three story Brick dwelling House and Lot,

In fee simple, situated in the town of Alexandria, west of Pitt street, on the north side of King-street, and fronting thereon 23 feet, 9 inches, and running back 119 feet, in depth

ALSO,

A neat, well finished, two story Brick dwelling house and lot, in fee simple, west of Water-street, on the south side of Duke-street, and binding thereon 27 feet, 10 inches, and running back 91 feet 8 inches to a ten feet alley.

The conditions of sale are one fifth the amount in cash, at the execution of the deed and the remainder in equal payments at 6, 12, 18, and 24 months on approved, indorsed notes negotiable in the bank of Alexandria, secured also by a lien on the premises.

John C. Vowell,
William Ladd, } *Trustees.*

May 29 d

Irish Linens.

A small invoice of yard wide and 7/8 *Irish Linens*, just received and for sale by

John G. Ladd.

May 31.

☞ *New-York Lottery.*

State of the wheel on the close of the thirty-third day of drawing.

PRIZES IN THE WHEEL,

1	of	25,000 dolls.
1		10 000
1		2,000
2		1,000
6		500
9		100
33		50
177		20
5,226		10

Gain of the wheel at the close of the 34th days drawing $16,240.

On the 40th days drawing the five drawn number will be entitled to $10,000

Tickets at $12 50 cents for sale by

R. GRAY.

June 2.

JOHN G. LADD,
HAS FOR SALE,

30 bales German Linens, consisting of brown and white Rolls, flaxen Osnaburghs, hempen Ticklenburghs, Burlaps, and Checks and Stripes.

1000 pieces Nankeen
Russia Sheeting and Duck
1 bale Writing Paper
50 bags of black Pepper of the best quality, and will be sold very low
Sugars and Coffee
40 hhds Molasses
1 pipe port Wine
10 do. Holland Gin
5 do. French Brandy
7 do. Jamaica Spirits.

A quantity of soal Leather, Shoes, Spermaciti and Tallow Candles, Cheese, &c. &c.

April 7. d

JUST RE[illegible]

Bo[illegible]

SECRE[illegible]

The Horrors of

In a series of letters writ[illegible] at Cape Francois to Colonel BURR, late Vice-President of the United States.—Price $1.

MODERN CHIVALRY,

Containing the adventures of a Captain and Teague O'Regan, his servant, by *H.H. Brackenridge*, 2 vol. 12. mo.—Price $2 50 cents.

A New System of Domestic Cookery,

Formed upon priciples of economy and adapted to the use of private families.—Price 87½ cents.

March.

Alexandria Price Current.

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

FOREIGN ARTICLES.

	per.	D.	C.	D.	C.
Coffee,	lb.		26		29
Duck, Russia	bolt.	25		26	
Ravens		15		16	
Fruit, Raisins	keg	11		11	50
	box	4		5	
Indigo, Spanish (flot.)	lb.	2	50	2	60
Molasses	gal.		46		50
Salt, corrse	bus.		70		80
fine			60		70
Spices, Nutmegs	lb.	9		10	
Pepper			22		25
Piemento			25		27
Spirits, Brandy (French) 4th	gal.	1	50	1	75
Gin, Holland		1	20	1	25
Rum, Jamaica 4th		1	10	1	15
Antigua 3d			90		95
Windward 2d & 3d			80		85
Sugars, 1st quality	cwt.	10	50	11	
2d & 3d		8		10	
Teas, Imperial	lb.	2		2	
Hyson		1	10	1	15
Young Hyson		1	10	1	20
Hyson Skin			65		75
Wines, Madeira	gal.	2		2	50
Port		1	40	1	60
Lisbon		1	38	1	40
Malaga			95	1	

DOMESTIC ARTICLES.

	per.	D.	C.	D.	C.
Bacon	lb.		9		10
Beef, Mess	bbl.	no sales			
—— Prime		no sales			
Bread, Crackers	cwt.	no sales			
—— Pilot		no sales			
—— Ship		no sales			
Candles, Mould	lb.		18		20
—— Dipt			16		18
Cheese			8		12
Cotton, Upland			17		18
Fish, Mackarel	bbl.	7	50	8	
—— Shad		7	50	8	
—— Herrings		3	75	4	
Flour, Superfine		4			
Grain, Wheat	bus.		70		75
—— Corn			40		45
—— Flaxseed		none			
Glass, Window 8 by 10	box	12	50	13	50
Gunpowder, Keg	25lb.	10	50	14	50
Hemp	cwt.	10		11	
Iron, Barr	ton	120		125	
Pork, Mess	bbl.	no sales			
—— Prime		no sales			
Spirits, N. E. Rum	gal.		50		55
—— Whis'			40		44
		ne			
					21
					20

olls

gs agre-
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cisely written, on
the general welfare,
serted without any charge.

J. B. Colvin.

June 3. 6t

NOTICE.

The partnership heretofore existing under the firm of *George and Thomas Burroughs*, expired this day: All persons having claims against said concern, will please present them to the subscriber, and those indebted thereto are desired to make payment to him.

George Burroughs.

Aquia, 6th May. 2aw

☞ Printing in its various branches neatly executed at this office.

From the New-York Evening Post.

NO. V.

Letter of Professor John Q. Adams.

"This accumulated mass of legal learning, &c. was also made a subject of full and deliberate discussion, in the senate of the United States."

An "accumulated mass" is of a kin to his "*reciprocal* offer to be searched *in return*," "*offensive* resistance," "*counter-statement* of the *other side*," &c. The professor is always upon stilts; always laboring to exalt his style and swell a common idea into an extraordinary bulk by adjuncts, expletives, and pleonasms. After all, we do not understand what the professor means by saying this mass was discussed in the senate.

"I am not one of those who *deem* suspicion and distrust in the highest order of political virtues"

Rank is the proper word to be used here not *deem*.

"These altercations of licensed pillage, this eager competition between her and her enemies for the honor of giving the last stroke to the vitals of maritime neutrality, all are justly attributable to her assumption and exercise of this single principle."

We may give a wound to the vitals, and we may give a stroke or a blow to a man, not *to* but *over*, *on*, or *in* a particular part, as the head, the arm, the eyes, &c. We do not exercise a principle, we exercise a right founded on a principle.

"The rule of the war of 1756 was the root from which all the rest are but suckers, still at every shoot growing ranker in luxuriance."

A sucker springs from the trunk or branches, and a sprout from the root.

"The most enormous infractions of our rights, hitherto committed by France, have been more in menace than in accomplishment."

What is meant by "an infraction *in* menace" and "*in* accomplishment?" A right may be violated *by* menace, viz. the right of security; but a violation *in* or *by* accomplishment. The accomplishment of what? Is it of a promise, or a project, or a threat? The writer, we presume, means that France has violated our rights more by her threats than by carrying those threats into execution; which hitherto, thank God, she has not been able to effect.

"The alarm has been justly great; the anticipation threatening; but the amount of actual injury small."

The anticipation is supposed to have been made by us of the mischief we should experience, and therefore it must have been *terrifying* not *threatening*. Actual injury is opposed to apprehended injury, but is slipt in here to express damage. Injury has two meanings, one of which is wrong without damage. Thus when a scoundrel tells lies of an honest man to another who does not believe him, he injures the person slandered, though he does him no damage. It is, in all humble manner, submitted to the learned professor, whether the injury done to our rights by France is as great as possible, although the damage to our property may have been far less than she wished and intended?

The grand finale of this paragraph runs thus:

"It is not by the *light* of blazing temples and amid the groans of women and children perishing in the ruins of the sanctuaries of domestic habitation at Copenhagen that we can expect our remonstrances against this course of proceeding will be *heard*."

Bravo! Now that, in our course of perfectability, we have got so far as to hear by the light, we may hope soon to see by the sound, and feel by the smell. But perhaps the learned professor meant that we could not *expect* by the light and amid the groans: for such is the natural interpretation of the words as he has placed them. A person less studious of ornament would have said, we cannot expect *that* our remonstrances will be heard amid the groans, &c. After all, it may be worth one moment's inquiry what Copenhagen has to do with the business; which we understand to be a remonstrance to the court of St. James, against taking our vessels when going to or coming from the French islands. A remonstrance (by the bye) which might well be omitted, seeing that the evil to be remonstrated against does not exist. But the groans at Copenhagen, or even the cannonade would hardly prevent people from hearing in London.

"The attack upon the Chesapeake was disavowed; and ample reparation was withheld only because with the demand *for* satisfaction *upon* that injury the American government had coupled a demand *for* the cessation of others, alike in kind but of *minor aggravation*."

We make a demand *of* satisfaction *for* an injury and not *for* satisfaction *upon* an injury. Minor aggravation is less encrease of weight. So then, there were injuries alike in kind but of less encrease of weight. Be not alarmed gentle reader. The learned professor meant only to say injuries of inferior magnitude. But every body could have said that; men of extraordinary genius and learning must say things in an extraordinary manner. Were it otherwise, how could they effect the important purpose of making the vulgar gape and stare? The object of some men, upon some occasions, is not to convince but to confound; of course, the more incomprehensible the better.

The great *obstacle* which has always *interfered* in the adjustment of our differences with Britain.

Pray how can an obstacle interfere, that is to say, interfere or meddle? An obstacle may obstruct, or impede, or prevent, but it cannot interfere. Let us, however, see what is this great obstacle. We are told, it is that she refuses "the *application to* us of the *claim* which she *asserts* for herself." To assert is to claim, and therefore to assert a claim, is to claim a claim, or assert an assertion. We presume it was intended to say, that she asserts or claims a right. But this it seems she refuses to *apply* to us. And yet, if we understand the gentleman, the grievances he complains of are consequences of that very application to us of the rights she claims or asserts. We believe he meant to say, she refuses to acknowledge in us, the right she claims for herself.

"When that atrocious deed was committed *amidst the general burst of indignation which resounded from every part of this union*, there were among us a small number of persons, who undertook, &c."

Here the professor violates that rule of composition, which directs us never to place a circumstance between two capital members of a period, because to do so, leaves it doubtful to which of the two the circumstance belongs. The following is the only proper arrangement:

"When that atrocious deed was committed, there were among us a small number of persons, who, *amidst the general burst*, &c. undertook, &c.

"These ideas, &c. were *persisted in*, until the disavowal of the British government took away the necessity for *persevering in* them."

We persist and persevere in designs.—We form, maintain, inculcate, adhere to, insist on ideas and opinions.

"A liberal *and* a hostile policy towards America are among the strongest marks of distinction between the political systems of the rival statesmen of that kingdom."

Here the professor has conveyed a different meaning from what he intended, by using the conjunctive *and* instead of the disjunctive *or*.

"Not only are the outrages of Britain to be forgotten, but the very assertion of our rights is to be branded with odium."

To brand (to mark with a hot iron) is used metaphorically for affixing disgrace or infamy, but we cannot brand with odium. Hatred is so far from disgracing, that (not unfrequently) it proves the talents and virtue of those against whom it is directed. The learned professor's new friends honored his father with their hatred.

"Every phantom of jealousy and fear is evoked. The image of France with a scourge in her hand is impressed into the service."

We doubt whether the verb to evoke be English. The substantive evocation (called forth) is an English word, and if the verb be used, it must apply in the same sense. Of course, it will here express the calling forth of what really exists not, a phantom, a non-existence.

"Is American pillage one of those rights which she has claimed and exercised until we are foreclosed from any attempt to obstruct its collection."

We do not collect rights, nor pillage. Besides, pillage cannot be a right, even though the right to pillage were admitted. American pillage means plundering by Americans, or what Americans have gained by plunder, but we do not complain of *American*, we complain of *British* pillage.

"After degrading ourselves *into* voluntary servitude," &c.

A person may be degraded *by* or *in consequence of* something done or suffered. He may also be degraded *from* the rank he previously held *to* an inferior state or condition.

"It [the embargo] has dashed the philtre of pillage from the lips of rapine."

It grieves us to have to find fault with this beautiful figure, which has been more admired perhaps, than any thing in the professor's whole performance. But "*fas justicia, ruit caelum*."

Similies, saith the critic, are not the language of a man in his ordinary state of mind; but when elevated or animated by passion, he is disposed to elevate or animate all his objects by circumlocution and metaphor, and gives even life and voluntary action to inanimate beings. In the heat of mind, the highest poetical flights are indulged, and the boldest similies and metaphors relished. Our professor, doubtless, experienced all this and perhaps more, when he invented the above descriptive personification of the embargo. But there are certain rules for figurative writing, which cannot be transgressed with impunity; and the professor should have recollected that even the poets have not the privilege of altering the nature of things and bestowing attributes upon a subject to which they do not belong. Now the embargo being a mere withdrawing from action, can never possess the power of *dashing* or striking. To test the correctness of his figure, let us suppose the professor to have varied the phrase a little, and to have expressed himself thus: "The tortoise, by withdrawing within his shell, *dashed* the love-inspiring beverage from the lips of those goats who had been regaling on his blood." There is, we fear, hardly any imagination quite docile enough to be brought to accommodate itself to this.

Here we close our remarks on those blemishes, which, sanctioned by such high authority might become the objects of imitation. We are persuaded that the learned professor, if he would take that trouble could point out many which have escaped our notice. By so doing, he would greatly add to the obligation he has conferred on his fellow citizens,

We have now done with the *learned professor*: In our next we shall come to the HONORABLE SENATOR.

From the Harrisburg Oracle.

On Mr. HILLHOUSE'S *Amendments.*

PERHAPS there is no instance in which the imbecility of human reason, is more apparent, than when it undertakes to expatiate on theories of government. The subject seems too complicated and abstruse to admit of a satisfactory result to our enquiries, and unless endued with a plenitude of self sufficiency, our researches are apt to terminate in doubt and perplexity; and if not wholly to disgust us with hypothesis, to render us at least indifferent to the sceptic's creed, which exclaims, "for forms of government let fools contest."

Since the establishment of our independence, what volumes have been written, and what various schemes have been devised for the organization of our republics, and what differences in opinion still exist!—What opposite opinions indeed, have the same men at different times entertained! Virgil, it is said, towards the close of his life, became so dissatisfied with his Æneid, as in his will to direct it to be burned: and a similar inclination, will probably, at one time or other, take possession of every thinking man, who, in the ardor of discovery, may have happened to dogmatize on the structure of free government.

The volumes of Mr. Adams, have, I believe been generally considered to exhibit proofs of deep research and just inference on this subject; and yet, do not the observations of Mr. Hillhouse, in explanation of his propositions for amending the constitution of the United States, manifest the extreme futility of a theory, which would annex the prerogatives of an hereditary monarchy, to a temporary chief magistracy, emanating from, and dependant upon, popular suffrage? Is it not evident, that the fundamental principles of our government, oppose an invincible impediment to any efficient assimilation to either monarchy or aristocracy; and that what ever benefits might be derived from these ingredients, we possess not materials for their production. The only checks within our reach, consist in the distribution and modification of communicated power founded on circumstances of locality, separation, duration and counteraction. We may control the influence of a narrow sphere by means of a more extended one; we may divide the legislative body, and give different degrees of duration to the separate parts, and we may also annex to each a power of temporary resistance of the other, but no efficient leaven either of monarchy or aristocracy, can be obtained, otherwise than by a power out of the people. From this position, it results, that in a popular government, the democracy is always operative,

however it may be disguised by large delegations of power, which, in fact, are only considered as *Indian gifts* to be resumed at the pleasure of the donor. To talk therefore, of a strong executive, while the principle of popular sovereignty in full latitude, is recognized is idle, and the attempt to impart strength to it, by means of splendor and patronage, only leads to the evils which are the object of Mr. Hillhouse's amendments. since, when faction prevails, an accommodation to vices and party fury, will be the only power which the function can be bought, and the purchaser, of course, becomes the head of a faction, instead of the chief magistrate of the nation. For the purpose of opposing the minority he is truly formidable, but as to any purpose of general utility, it is sacrificed as part of the price of his elevation. And for this lesson, we are indebted to two great sages of the revolution, a great lawyer, and a no less great philosopher, whose respective misfortune it has been to be too wise; some also add, too good.

That the plan, however, of Mr. Hillhouse will be an essential improvement of our present system, no prudent man would venture to assert. It promises indeed, to abate the nuisance, which is the object of his propositions, and by lessening the temptations to sacrifices of principle to lessen the danger of civil commotion. But will not faction still prevail?—Will not enough remain to excite the appetite of the demagogue, and will not democracy, less checked than at present bear down all before it? Fewer obstacles will remain to the rage of experiment and innovation, and the judiciary, without the balancing power to be looked for, in an executive, constituted as at present, from a co ordinate branch of the government would soon sink into a subordinate one, and from that into a mere tenancy at the will of the legislature, there being little sympathy to be expected between a person holding his function for a year, and those possessing it by a permanent tenure. Neither is it to be supposed, that the plan proposed will be more favorable to morals, than the existing system. There will still be offices to be disposed of; the very seats in the two houses of Congress will be such, and of consequence there will be office hunters, who will, as now, found their claim to preferment, on their thorough immersion in the folly of the day. The ambition, indeed, of the larger states will be chastised, and Virginia, be compelled to renounce her claim to exclusive dominion, but as the people can, with extreme difficulty, be brought to submit to any durable delegation of power, what ground is there to suppose, that they will long consent to refer to chance, the location of the executive function, or be satisfied with the operation of such a measure, however salutary it might prove? It would be denounced as a satire upon republican government, and quickly overthrown for the substitution of something more flattering to the people and more pleasing to their demagogues. And all this would only serve to shew the truth of what has been a thousand times repeated, that democracy is prone to instability, as the sparks fly upwards.

An adoption of the amendments would also be one step towards a return to the principles of our old confederation: It would lessen the dignity of the general government, and in the proportion it did this, it would encrease the importance of the state governments, thereby affecting an entire change in our policy, which heretofore, rather tended to favor the former, at the expence of the latter. But if our present rulers, from visionary notions, or something worse, are bent on destroying a part of the union, who would say that it would not justify even a dissolution of the compact?

The tenor of these reflections conduct to the sad conclusion, that a popular government, to have any chance of prosperity, must find virtue and wisdom in the majority of the people, The amendments of Mr. Hillhouse, suppose the absence of these attributes, and of course render, in some degree, misplaced, his fervent deprecations of a change. The administrations which first put the constitution in operation, evinced the excellence of provisions, when employed for the general good; the latter has shewn, with what facility it may be perverted, and to what extent may be abused To the wisdom of people then, we must alone look for a corrective. If none be found there, we must be content to run the course of other republics.

SCRUTATOR.

BOSTON, *May* 30.

LATEST FROM SPAIN.

We have been obligingly favored, by our correspondents in Salem, with the interesting intelligence that follows:

"This day (May 28th) arrived the schr. Joanna, captain Hussam, 30 days from Bilboa. The Prince of Peace had not been beheaded, as has been reported. Every thing appeared to be quietly settling under the new king of Spain. The Joanna was orderly bound to Bilboa, but had her regist endorsed by an Englishman. She, however, proceeded for her port, and was taken by a Spanish boat within sight of it. No condemnations of American vessels had taken place in Spain under the blockading decrees. The court of admiralty at Madrid cleared vessel and cargo. The brig Betsey, Hooper, of Boston, was waiting trial."

CHARLESTON, *May* 26.

We are informed that the owners and consignees of those vessels now in this port, having rice on board, and bound to ports in the northern states have made application to the circuit court of this district to compel the collector to show cause why he refuses to clear them out at the custom house, under the terms prescribed by the several embargo acts. Under the last supplementary act, the collectors are authorised to detain any vessel on suspicion, of having an unlawful destination, but it is understood that Mr. Gallatin has now directed *all vessels to be deemed suspicious*, which have provisions on board, and has directed that none be allowed to be exported, even coastwise, but through the intervention of some favorite monopolist, agreeably to the orders of the president. We are informed that it will be tried to morrow.

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

MONDAY, JUNE 6.

Complete returns of the election in New York have now been received, by which it appears that in the house of representatives the democrats have chosen 61 members and the federalists 51—majority 10. Under all circumstances we by no now means despair of a correct majority by the time they will meet. Prodigious changes are every day taking place in the sentiments of the people in every part of the country.

BOSTON, *May* 31.

Yesterday in the house of representatives, the report of the committee appointed to examine and count the votes for governor, was received from the senate, where it had been accepted.

The committee stated that they found the whole number of votes for governor to be	81,147
Necessary to a choice	40,574
That his excellency James Sullivan, esq has	41,193
Majority	619
For lieut. governor, whole number	79 730
Necessary to a choice,	39 866
That the hon. Levi Lincoln, has	40 344
Majority	478

The house concurred in accepting this report.

COMMERCIAL.—A letter from a mercantile house in Kennebunk dated the 25 ult. says, "The schooner Patriot has just arrived here in 18 days from Nevis and St. Kitts. She sailed from Kennebunk 10th of April (by permission) for those islands, for the purpose of collecting debts. The individuals from whom sums were due, were ready to pay the same, but the collector peremptorily refused the vessel an entry, and would suffer nothing to be brought away in the vessel excepting sea stores. Capt. S. after waiting four days without effect, returned in ballast. Similar steps will probably be taken by the collectors of the different islands in regard to all vessels arriving in ballast. American produce very high in St. Croix as capt. S. was informed; but the demand was quite moderate in Nevis, from whence they were shipping considerable quantities to St. Croix. A New London vessel left Nevis for the U. S. about the time capt. S. arrived, having been refused admittance on account of her being in ballast. Vessels with cargoes would be readily admitted.

By the schooner Joanna, which has arrived at Salem, from Spain, his Catholic majesty's consul in Boston received files of the Gazette of Madrid to the 27th of April, inclusive.

The emperor Napoleon left Paris on the 2d of April, for Bordeaux. On the road he was met by the ambassador from the new king of Spain, who presented his credentials to him as he sat in his coach. The emperor informed him that he would give him audience in the first city at which he might stop. The ambassador was necessitated to change his carriage, to endeavor to keep up with him. Napoleon proceeded to Bordeaux, where he visited the different public buildings, the river, &c.

The late king of Spain had published a proclamation declaring that he had voluntarily abdicated the throne in favor of his son Ferdinand, whom he called on all his subjects to obey—at the same time he recommended to his son to keep in office the old unsuspected public servants.

King Ferdinand had proceeded to Victoria (which is 155 miles north of Madrid, and 32 south east of Bilboa) to meet the emperor Napoleon, and conduct him to Madrid, where it is expected the marriage of the king with the emperor's niece, will be solemnized—and the coronation take place.

The Prince of Peace had not been punished, nor even tried—and nothing criminal had been found against persons at first suspected as connected with him.

Extract of a letter from Mr. Christopher Roderick, late mate of the brig Fame, of Providence, to Messrs. Amasa and William Mason, owners of said brig, dated

London, April 15, 1808.

"On the 26th of February ultimo, the brig Fame sailed from Lisbon. The same evening she was taken possession of by the British frigate Commerce, who took out the crew, and put on board seven men and a prize master and ordered the brig for England. On the 8th of March shipped a sea, in a squall of wind, in which captain James Ham, our late commander, and a man belonging to the frigate were washed overboard, and unfortunately drowned. On the 24th of March the Fame arrived at Falmouth; where she is detained for trial. Her case is to be tried in the admiralty court here, which is adjourned to the 3d of May."

[Captain James Ham (aged 30 years) was a worthy and respectable citizen of Providence. His unfortunate death, in the prime of life is deservedly regretted.]

PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE,
OF THE REGISTER.

EXTRACTS

Of a letter from a Swedish clergyman in London to his friend in Philadelphia, dated

6th APRIL, 1808.

"WE have a war that our kingdom could not avoid, without debasing a throne which his greatest predecessors have often defended with their blood.

"The king has called out all young men, without distinction, from 18 to 25 years of age, amounting to 150 000; and from these the best are chosen. We have 11 ships of the line and 14 frigates, in conjunction with those of the British, to surround Zealand, and confine the Danes, French and Spaniards there. One part of our army is also in Scania, to watch their attempts from that quarter. Another part is marching against Norway, in order to prevent invasion from thence. The main body will be in Finland

"The citizens of Stockholm will form a guard of about 5000. Besides, 5000 other persons, of all classes, in that city, have volunteered their services.

"The yeomanry of the country give great and voluntary supplies for the army.

"Generous collections are made for the wounded and the families of the slain.

"Throughout Sweden all are animated by one spirit for the defence of their country."

IMPORTANT!

Extract of a letter from gov Sevier of Tennessee, to his friend in this place, dated Marble Springs, May 14, 1808.

By last mail I received an express from general Jackson, stating that 440 Creeks and 12 whites have taken a position on the south bank of the Tennessee near the mouth of Duck river, and had killed near about 20 persons and took some horses, &c.

If this be true we shall have warm work this summer, I have given him orders to dislodge them, and otherwise to take defensive measures, only until further orders

In addition to the above, we are informed that two companies of militia from West Tennessee, have been ordered out, and are now on duty on the frontiers, in order to protect the citizens from the depredations of the Indians, who are becoming very troublesome.

(Staunton Eagle)

A FEW PLAIN FACTS TO EXERCISE REFLECTION.

A letter lately received by a merchant of this city from his correspondent and relation in London, mentions the following curious circumstances:

American vessels in England are daily employed by English merchants to make voyages between London and Russia, or Spain or Portugal. The insurance is about 15 guineas per cent. To Russia the rate of freight is nine guineas for the voyage, so that a vessel of 300 tons clears 2700 guineas or 12,600 dollars by a voyage which lasts say from 6 to 10 weeks. Now it is not to be supposed that any merchant would venture his property to either Spain or Portugal, unless he had previously obtained an emperor's LICENCE in some shape or other.

Thus those American merchants who happen to have vessels abroad, find employment enough, and advance their fortunes in a foreign country, while their unfortunate neighbors whose ships have once entered our own ports, are obliged to pay a dollar per day to some good democrat wharfinger, in whom a democratic corporation *has confidence*, for the privilege of rotting in the ships—Excellent government.

[*N. Y. E. Post.*

FROM THE ALBANY GAZETTE.

"THE EMBARGO," said the National Intelligencer, on hearing of the result of the election in the city of New York. "*The Embargo is the most popular measure of the present administration*"—encore said the Register.

Mr. Cheetham assured us of the correct standing of "*Old Massachusets*"—encore, said the Register—encore. call for 20 bottles more said the new Attorney general, give us more of Adam's letters, said every one.

"Old Massachusetts" is correct—her Sampsons have risen in their strength, and have torn from them the green withs of democracy with which they were bound the last year. We had our fears—they are dissipated. THE STAR IN THE EAST is bright and resplendent.

The hand-writing pointeth to BELTESHAZZAR—thou art weighed in the balance, and found wanting.

Let the philosopher of Monticello think on these things.

Departed this life after a short illness, on 31st May, at Pope's Creek, Westmoreland county, Va. Mrs. *Margaret Stuart*, in her 28th year, leaving an affectionate husband, four infant children, and numerous [illegible] to lament her untimely end.

Public

On SATURD[AY] o'clock, in t[he] will be lease[d]

The *Wh[ite]* cupied by R[ichard] lower end of the Corporat[ion] June 6.

An exce[llent]

Which quire of t[he] July 6.

J. G. and SHOE Washingt[on] ders in his tuality and

The hou[se] let, apply as a[bove] June 6.

Pu[blic]

BY virtue of a deed *Parks* to the subscribe[r] securing a debt due fro[m] William A. Washington, [&c.] sale, for ready money, on the MONDAY, the 11th day of J[une] fair; otherwise on the next fair da[y] of LAND, in the county of Jefferson, of Virginia, containing 88 acres—Also another Tract adjoining the above mentioned, containing 222 acres, three rods and thirty-four perches.

Henry S. Turner.

July 6. law5w

☞ TO RENT.

THE subscriber offers to rent for one or more years, adjoining the place where he now lives, a Blacksmith's shop, with a complete set of Tools, a Dwelling House in comfortable condition, calculated for a family, together with between three and four acres of very rich land.—From several years experience, I can with truth declare, that there can be no better stand for a blacksmith than the one now offered to let.

Thomas B. Moreland.

Maryland, Broad-Creek, December 9.—(15.) law1f

N. B. If I dont rent the fine stand, I will give good wages to a young man, or a man with a family. T. B. M.

VALUABLE MEDICINES.

The following Valuable Medicines, justly celebrated through the United States for their superior efficacy in the cure of the several disorders for which they are recommended, from *Hannah Lee's* Patent Family Medicine Store, New-York, are sold only by the subscriber, at his store in King-street:

Hamilton's Grand Restorative,

Is recommended as an invaluable medicine or the speedy and permanent cure of nervous disorders or such as arise from the immoderate use of tea, strong liquors, long residence warm climates, excessive weakness, and a general relaxation of the system.

Hamilton's Essence and Extract of Mustard.

A safe and effectual remedy for the gout, rheumatism, sprains, pains in the face and neck, &c.

Hamilton's Worm-destroying Lozenges.

By which many thousands have been relieved from the distressing and dangerous malady of worms and other obstructions in the stomach and bowels.

Hamilton's Elixir.

A sovereign remedy for colds, obstinate coughs, asthmas, sore throats and approaching consumptions.

Hahn's Anti-bilious Pills.

Are justly esteemed for carrying off the superfluous bile from the stomach and preventing morbid secretions and their consequences, bilious and malignant fevers, &c. These pills are perfectly mild in their operation, and may be used with safety by persons of every age and in every situation.

The Sovereign Ointment for the Itch.

A speedy and effectual remedy, generally removing the complaint at one application. It may be safely used by persons of every age.

The Anodyne Elixir.

For the cure of every kind of head ache.

Hahn's genuine Eye-Water.

An excellent remedy for all disorders of the eyes, many persons having been cured of it when nearly deprived of sight.

Tooth-ache Drops.

...iate relief in the most violent

Powder for the Gums.

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...*Patent and Fa*... ...by the late Rich... ...eight years past ...he United States a ...ded.

...*st* 9, 1800.

...make public for the good ...cellent quality of HAMIL...AR, prepared by the late Mr. ...sent you the following account of ... I have received from it, which I will induce others to give it a trial. In consequence of a bruise on the breast received from a fall, my health grew bad, my breathing became very difficult, and frequently I have had suddenly to rise up in my bed with all the horrors of immediate suffocation. Add to these a constant pain in my breast and a cough, a great loss of strength and flesh, and you may conceive that my symptoms evidently indicated an approaching consumption. The advice of a most eminent physician was resorted to, and afterwards a second was called in, without giving me any relief. Another physician who knew me and the circumstances of my case, *advised me to give Hamilton's Elixir a trial, saying, he had used it in his practice, and always found it do much good.* A bottle was procured from Mr. Birch's, and I found relief before I *had taken one half of it.* I continued to use it and was soon strong enough to attend to business. On taking cold, some of my former symptoms return, but are always removed by a dose or two of the elixir.

GEO. BENNER, jun.

No. 11, Budd-street, Philadelphia

Mrs. M. Lee.

From Luther Martin, Esq. late Attorney General of the State of Maryland.

I comply with your request in stating my opinion of Hamilton's Elixir. It has been used in my family for two or three years past, with uniform success, whenever colds, coughs, or similar complaints, have rendered medicine necessary. I have myself found it an excellent and agreeable remedy for a very painful and troublesome affection of the breast, accompanied with soreness, and with obstructed and difficult breathing.

On these accounts I do not hesitate to recommend Hamilton's Elixir as a valuable medicine, and deserving public attention.

LUTHER MARTIN.

HAMILTON'S ELIXIR

Is recommended as the best remedy for coughs, colds, asthmas, hooping-cough, approaching consumptions, and most disorders of the breast and lungs. This preparation will prove a valuable acquisition to public speakers who may be subject to temporary hoarseness, thickness of speech, &c. In long confirmed Asthmatic complaints where a cure can speedily be expected, this medicine affords *immediate relief*, moderating the fits of coughing, and rendering their recurrence less frequent. On children afflicted with the hooping cough, the like beneficial effects may confidently be expected.

ITCH CURED.

By *once using* Lee's Sovereign Ointment, which, although used for 20 years in Europe and for near 8 years in America, has never been known to fail in any one instance. It is perfectly *innocent*, warranted not to contain a particle or *mercury* or any pernicious ingredient, and may be used with perfect safety on an infant, being a vegetable preparation and entirely free from the offensive smell which attends most other remedies.

HAMILTON'S LOZENGES,

Which have cured more children and adults of disorders proceeding from worms, than all the medicines heretofore discovered. In addition to the great cures mentioned in the letters from the chancellor of the state of Maryland, the Rev. Mr. Molthier and others, lately published the following are submitted to the public; being selected for the purpose of shewing the *mild* yet *powerful* qualities of this extraordinary medicine, which, although so mild in its operation, is competent to expel the formidable tape worm.

An infant, aged 5 weeks, of Mr. Henry Ewbank, taylor, Charles-street, Baltimore, was dangerously afflicted with convulsion fits, so that his life was despaired of, but was perfectly cured by one dose of Hamilton's Worm Lozenges, which expelled several worms, the undoubted cause of the child's disorder.

Letter from Mr. Ackerman, bricklayer, Magazine street, near Broadway, Jan. 24, 1802.

It would be ungrateful were I to withhold my testimony in favor of Hamilton's Worm Destroying Lozenges. I had been between five and six years past much indisposed, and latterly often tormented with severe griping and pains in the bowels, troubled with offensive breath, with violent feverish fits, and other obvious symptoms of worms; but frequently hearing your Worm Lozenges recommended in cases similar to mine, I determined on a trial of them, as my last resource. The first dose evacuated twelve or 13 feet of a tape worm; two other doses were taken, which brought away a quantity of matter broken like skins and pieces of worms. I suppose the tape worm, voided at different times, must in the whole have exceeded forty feet. The almost incredible benefit I received from this medicine, induced me to give a dose to a child of mine who was pining and sickly: it produced the same good effect in this instance expelling a worm of a different kind, from nine to twelve inches long, and at the same time restoring a good state of health.

HENRY ACKERMAN.

ALSO,

The following new and valuable Medicine, just received and for sale as above.

(Price, Two Dollars per bottle.)

Dr. Tissot's celebrated Gout and Rheumatic Drops.

NOTHING is of more importance than the preservation of health—this common lacep remark however is TOO OFTEN FORGOTTEN, whilst we are active and strong—and prevention of pain, which is superior to its cure, is not sufficiently attended to by any description of persons. Among those disorders which require the most early and unremitting efforts to eradicate and overcome, none have a stronger claim upon our notice than the Gout, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Weakness of the Joints, Sprains, Gleets, the Stone and Gravel, the Cramp and every species of Rheumatic Pains from whatever cause they may have originated—and hence every relief which can be administered is too valuable to be forgotten.—Those persons whose avocations peculiarly expose them to colds, &c. cannot be too anxious always to possess immediate aid. Sea-faring persons, travellers, &c. ought constantly to carry with them that medicine which will counteract the unpleasans effects of their perilous duties, and especially those pains to which their situation must expose them. To those who reside in or visit the West-Indies, and other warm climates, they will be found upon trial to convey the most lasting service, and will gradually convey all tendency to disease in the human frame, and preserve health and vigor. Although a great variety of prescriptions have been published to cure the disorders enumerated above, none has yet equalled the GOUT AND RHEUMATIC DROPS of DR. TISSOT, which are celebrated throughout the European continent, and whose unbounded benefits are fully authenticated by certificates already published of gentlemen so well known in America, being of the first consequence in the state of Maryland: General Charles Ridgely, of Hampton; John Gibson, Esq. one of the directors of the Farmers' Bank of Maryland; John Macubbin, Esq. Mrs. Macubbin, his wife; and Mrs. Ryan, of Calton-

Certificate of Mr. Thomas Kelso, butcher.

About three weeks since I was most violently attacked with Rheumatic pains throughout my whole frame, in so severe a manner as not to be able to turn in my bed without assistance, proceeding as I suppose from a severe cold; no being advised by a friend to apply Dr. Tissot's Gout and Rheumatic Drops, I accordingly obtained from the agents Messrs. George Dobbin and Murphy, two bottles, the application of which, under God, have perfectly restored me to health. I am therefore induced with confidence to recommend this medicine as a certain cure for the above disorder.

THOMAS KELSO.

Baltimore, July 22d, 1806.

Certificate of Mr. Thomas Campbell, Harness-maker

It would be an act of injustice to withhold my testimony of the salutary effects of Doctor Tissot's Gout and Rheumatic Drops, as I have experienced a very unequivocal instance of their virtues and efficacy. I was afflicted with two severe attacks of what is usually called Dead Palsy, from which I partially recovered, but was obliged to use crutches to aid me in walking when I left home; to this were joined violent Rheumatic pains, the result of the affliction, and I had feared the disorder would accompany me through life; but providentially ly was recommended to apply at George Dobbin and Murphy's for Dr. Tissot's Drops, and after using only one bottle, found myself perfectly liberated from my disorder, and am now, thank God, as free from pain as if I never had been afflicted. Finding this medicine operate so powerfully on myself, I determined to apply it internally to my child, a boy only eleven months old, who was then reduced almost to a skeleton with the Bowel Complaint; after administering it four times to him, his complaint was entirely removed, and he is now recovering his strength with great rapidity.

TH. CAMPBELL.

Baltimore, July 23, 1806.

FOR SALE,

22 puncheons of Rum
20 hhds excellent molasses
1000 bushels coarse salt, just received per brig Mercury from Barbadoes,

AND FOR SALE BY

Jonah Thompson & Son, and Cuthbert Powell.

May 20. d1weo3w.

CAUTION.

THE public are cautioned against receiving a *Promissory Note*, given by me to gen. Henry Lee, for the sum of one hundred dollars; as I can establish to the satisfaction of any person, that the said Henry Lee has not complied with his contract for which the said note was given.

Vernon Jarbeo.

June 3. eo3tf.

☞ Third Dividend.

In the case of JAMES SMITH, late a BANKRUPT.

THE commissioners, acting under a commission of bankruptcy, formerly awarded and issued forth against *James Smith*, late of Dumfries, in the county of Prince-William and state of Virginia, merchant; intend to meet at the commissioners office, (the House of Benjamin Parke) in the town of *Fredericksburg*, on Wednesday, the 29th day of June next, at 10 o'clock, in the forenoon, to make a further dividend of the estate and effects of the said bankrupt: when and where the creditors who have not already proved their debts, are to appear prepared to prove the same, or they will be excluded the benefit of the said dividend; and all claims not then substantiated will be disallowed.

Timothy Brundige,

ASSIGNEE.

May 23. (31) co12t

☞ SHOES ☜

BY the Harmony, Ellwood, from Philadelphia, and the Sally and Betsey, Hardy, from Boston, is received

A fresh and elegant supply of

SHOES.

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

ON HAND,

Soap and Candles in boxes.
Cotton in bales.
Draught Porter in bbls.
One pipe Madeira and
Nice Bacon for family use.

E. GILMAN.

May 6. d3t 1awtf

Joseph Mandeville

CORNER OF KING and FAIRFAX STREETS,

ALEXANDRIA:

HAS FOR SALE,

An assortment of WINES, LIQUORS, GROCERIES, &c.

Consisting of

WINES { MADEIRA, Port, Sherry, Lisbon, Malaga, Teneriffe & Corsica }

Old St. Estephe Medoc claret, in one dozen
A few dozen fine old frontinac
Ditto do. best wine bitters
Jamaica and West-India rum
New-England do.
Cogniac, Bourdeaux and Naples brandy
Holland and country gin
Schiedam gin in cases
Irish whiskey, very old
70 barrels Pennsylvania rye whiskey
Cider in barrels
White wine and Cider vinegar
Florence oil in flasks
2 hogsheads Havanna honey
15 do. choice retailing molasses

TEAS of good quality { Gunpowder, Imperial, Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson-Skin and Souchong }

Muscovado sugars, different qualities
Bengal white do.
Loaf and lump sugars, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Alexandria.
Leiper's, Garrett's, and Hamilton's snuff in bottles and bladders.
Macuba and rapee do.
Clover-seed, *(Penn. warranted)*
Mace; nutmegs; cloves; cassia; pimento; pepper; ginger, race and ground; Cayenne pepper; refined salt-petre.
Coffee; chocolate; rice; pearl barley; London and Philadelphia mustard; basket salt; starch; fig blue; flotant indigo; Georgia and Tennessee cotton; flax; wool; madder; copperas; allum; brimstone; chalk; pipes in boxes; wrapping paper and twine; traces; bed cords; leading lines; demijohns; gin cases; patent shot; brandywine gunpowder; Harvey's gunpowder, [the only real British battle powder] from F to trouble sealed chewing tobacco; best Havanna segars.
Muscatel and bloom raisins in boxes.
Sun raisins in casks.
Zante currants; prunes; soft shelled almonds.
A few boxes excellent pickles, each one dozen bottles assorted; capers, olives and anchovies, for sale by the box.
A quantity of clean good allum salt suitable for the fishery. &c. &c

JAMES BACON,

At his GROCERY STORE, *on King-street, has in addition to his former stock, added*

A fresh Supply of Genuine Articles in the Grocery Line

Which makes his assortment complete. *He now offers for sale, on his usual low terms*

Muscovado Sugars, of various qualities,
Loaf and Lump ditto,

TEAS, particularly selected for family use, { Gunpowder, Imperial, Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson-Skin, and Souchong }

Best green Coffee,
Chocolate, of a superior quality;

WINES, { Madeira, Busellos, Sherry, Lisbon, Teneriffe, Malaga, and Genuine old Port }

Cognac and Bourdeaux Brandy,
Old Jamaica Spirit, for family use,
Antigua, St. Croix, St. Vincents, and New England Rum,
Holland Gin,
Irish and country Whisky,
Molasses, Wine, and Cider Vinegar,
Stoughton's Bitters,
Mace, nutmegs, cloves, cassia, pimento, Cayenne and black pepper, race and ground Ginger, basket salt for table use, dearl barley, rice, starch, fig blue, soap, mould, dipt and spermaceti candles, refined salt-petre, flotant indigo, allum, copperas, madder, brimstone, spinning cotton, patent shot all sizes, best english and country made gunpowder, segars and smoaking tobacco, very best chewing tobacco.
Hamilton and Leiper's snuff, Hunter's pipes in boxes.
London mustard, warranted of a superior quality, Dixon's best ditto, wrapping paper, demijohn's, &c. &c. with generally every article in his line—the whole of which have been collected with care, and will be disposed of on the very lowest terms

PRINTED DAILY BY
SAMUEL SNOWDEN,
(For the Proprietor.)